

SANDBAR WILLOW

Salix exigua Nutt.

plant symbol = SAEX

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Plant Materials Program



Robert H. Mohlenbrock
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Alternate Names

narrowleaf willow

Uses

Erosion control: Sandbar willow is used for streambank and lake shore stabilization and riparian area development or restoration. It is recommended for deep wet lowland, overflow areas, wet meadow sites, streambanks, lake shores, and other areas with a high water table.

Wildlife: This plant provides wood and shelter for many game birds and forage for deer.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's

current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Weediness

This plant may become weedy or invasive in some regions or habitats and may displace desirable vegetation if not properly managed. Please consult with your local NRCS Field Office, Cooperative Extension Service office, or state natural resource or agriculture department regarding its status and use. Weed information is also available from the PLANTS Web site at plants.usda.gov.

Description

Salix exigua Nutt., sandbar willow, is a common native suckering shrub 3 to 20 feet high found throughout the Northern Great Plains and the Northeast US. It quickly forms thickets on sand or gravel deposits along streams, roadside ditches, sloughs, and other places frequent to flooding. Branchlets are reddish brown, smooth or nearly so. Leaves are 2 to 5 inches long, narrowly lance-shaped, and pointed at both ends, with margins that have shallow, widely spaced teeth; they are green and smooth on both surfaces or sometimes silvery-silky. Leafstalks are very short and stipules, if present, are very small. This shrub is dioecious, so male and female flowers are produced by separate plants.

Sandbar willow leaves are very narrow with serrated leaf edges. The leaf edges of purpleosier willow are not serrated, and the leaf width is greater. Also, purpleosier willow does not form thickets.

Note: sandbar willow is an aggressive spreader and this should be considered when selecting materials for a given site. It can spread off of the streambank to other sites under favorable circumstances.

Adaptation and Distribution

Sandbar willow is adapted to sandy soils in stream, river, and shoreline sites, it is not well adapted to other sites.

Sandbar willow is distributed primarily throughout the West. For a current distribution map, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Website.

Establishment

Planting 1-0 rooted cuttings or unrooted cuttings are both effective planting methods. The unrooted cuttings should be used where moisture conditions are good. On droughty sites, the rooted cuttings are

preferred. Plant rooted cuttings using techniques that are common to bare root seedlings. Unrooted cuttings should be at least 12 inches long, with the lower 10 inches buried vertically in the sand. Spacings of 2x2 to 4x4 work well.

Sandbar willow is also planted in soil bioengineering systems. It should be planted in mixtures with other species such as 'Streamco' and 'Bankers' willows and 'Ruby' dogwood for live fascines, brush layers and brush mattress.

Underseeding with a cool season grass mixture is recommended.

Management

Once sandbar willow is planted, it requires little care. Blowouts along the stream should be addressed when they occur and repaired.

Pests and Potential Problems

This willow is susceptible to twig cankers, tar spot, aphids, willow galls, and scale insects.

Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

'Greenbank' is the only Northeastern cultivar. It was released for commercial production by the Big Flats PMC in 1996. 'Greenbank' is a male clone. It was selected from field testing of several clones, and provided stronger growth over a wide range of conditions.

The cultivar 'Silver Sands' was released by the Bismarck (ND) PMC for use in the Northern Great Plains.

Control

Please contact your local agricultural extension specialist or county weed specialist to learn what works best in your area and how to use it safely. Always read label and safety instructions for each control method. Trade names and control measures appear in this document only to provide specific information. USDA, NRCS does not guarantee or warranty the products and control methods named, and other products may be equally effective.

Prepared By & Species Coordinator:

USDA NRCS Northeast Plant Materials Program

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For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS <http://plants.usda.gov> and Plant Materials Program Web sites <http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>.

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